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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/695,203	10/28/2003	Rudolf J. Hofmeister	15436.253.68.1	4499

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EXAMINER

WANG, QUAN ZHEN

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2613

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	12/21/2006	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/695,203

Applicant(s)

HOFMEISTER ET AL.

Examiner

Quan-Zhen Wang

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 28 October 2003.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-32 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-32 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 12/8/04.

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: "Figure 4B" on page 8 should be changed to "Figure 4D"..

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

3. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. Claim 5 recites the limitation of "a lead system". However, the instant specification does not clearly disclose what "a lead system" is. Therefore, claim 5 is not enabling.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the

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invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-4, 6-13, and 18-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Swanson et al. (U.S. Patent US 6,580,531 A1 B1) in view of Burton et al. (U.S. Patent US 4,911,519).

Regarding claims 1, 2, and 13, Swanson discloses an optical subassembly testing apparatus (figs. 1 and 7) configured to evaluate an optical subassembly, the apparatus comprising: a base member (inherent, not shown in the figs.); a test circuit (figs. 1 and 7, the tested board 10) disposed on the base member; an electrical interface (figs. 1 and 7, interface between board 10 and subassemblies 8 and 9) disposed in electrical communication with the test circuit, the electrical interface configured to be connected to the optical subassembly (fig. 1, optical transmitter 8; and fig. 7, optical receiver 9); and transmitting a data stream through the optical subassembly and evaluating the data stream (figs. 1 and 7). Swanson differs from the claimed invention in that Swanson does not specifically disclose to only test the optical subassembly and the connection between the optical subassembly and the test circuit board is temporal. However, to test optical subassembly for satisfactory operation before integrate the subassembly with it's driving circuit is well known in the art. For example, Burton discloses to test the optical subassembly (fig. 3, subassembly 60) before integrated with the driving circuitry (fig. 3, the combination of 66, 68, 70, 72, and 74). Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time when the invention was made to configure the testing apparatus of Swanson to temporarily connection the optical subassembly to the test board and test the optical

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subassembly before integrated with the driving circuit, as it is disclosed by Burton, in order to replace any defective optical components in the subassembly before the final package is completely assembled.

Regarding claims 3, 6, and 24, Swanson discloses that the subassembly is one of TOSA (fig. 1, optical transmitter 8) and ROSA (fig. 7, optical receiver 9).

Regarding claim 5, the circuit is a test system.

Regarding claims 7 and 18-22, Swanson further discloses using optical transmitter or receiver and an analyzer (figs. 1 and 7, transmitter 51, receiver 48, and BER tester 52, note that BER tester is also a pattern generator).

Regarding claims 8 and 23, Swanson further discloses to transmitting the results of the evaluation to a computer (figs. 1 and 7, test controller 14).

Regarding claim 9, Swanson discloses converting the optical signal from the TOSA back to an output electrical signal, and comparing the input electrical signal with the output electrical signal (fig. 1).

Regarding claim 10, Swanson discloses that the optical subassembly is a receiver optical subassembly (ROSA) wherein transmitting a data stream through the ROSA comprises sending a data stream in the form of an input optical signal through the ROSA, wherein the ROSA outputs a corresponding data stream in the form of an electrical signal (fig. 7)

Regarding claims 11 and 12, the evaluation process of Swanson inherently comprising transmitting the electrical signal from the secondary circuit to the test circuit; and transmitting the electrical signal from the test circuit to a computer (figs. 1 and 7).

6. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Swanson et al. (U.S. Patent US 6,580,531 A1 B1) in view of Burton et al. (U.S. Patent US 4,911,519), and further in view of Thatcher et al. (U.S. Patent US 5,757,998).

Regarding claim 4, the modified system of Swanson and Burton differs from the claimed invention in that Swanson and Burton do not specifically disclose that the circuit comprises a flexible circuit. However, a flexible circuit is well known in the art. For example, Thatcher discloses to include a flexible circuit in the optical transceiver units. Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time when the invention was made to include a flexible circuit, as it is disclosed by Thatcher, in order to provide a normal force to the temporal connection.

7. Claims 14-17, and 25-32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Swanson et al. (U.S. Patent US 6,580,531 A1 B1) in view of Burton et al. (U.S. Patent US 4,911,519), and further in view of Barror (U.S. Patent US 6,765,396 B2).

Regarding claims 14-17, and 25, Swanson and Burton have been discussed above in regard with claims 1 and 13. The modified system of Swanson and Burton differs from the claimed invention in that Swanson and Burton do not specifically disclose to temporarily place the subassembly in temporary electrical connection using a clamping assembly. However, it would be obvious and common knowledge to temporarily place the subassembly in temporary electrical connection using a pivotal or

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slidable clamping assembly. As one example, Barror disclose to temporarily place the subassembly in temporary electrical connection using a clamping assembly (fig. 2).

Therefore, it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art at the time when the invention was made to incorporate a clamping assembly, as it is disclosed by Barror, in the modified system of Swanson and Burton to temporarily place the subassembly in temporary electrical connection in order to perform the test for the optical subassembly and replace any defective optical components in the subassembly before the final package is completely assembled.

Regarding claim 26, Barror disclose that the clamping assembly has a plurality of pivot points (figs. 2-4) enabling the clamping assembly to engage the optical subassembly at the electrical interface with at least a connecting force and a locking force, the locking force is inherently greater than the connecting force.

Regarding claims 27 and 29-31, Swanson further discloses that an analyzer (figs. 1 and 7, BER tester 52; note that BER tester is also a pattern generator) is connected to the optical subassembly (figs. 1 and 7, transmitter 51, receiver 48).

Regarding claims 28 and 32, Swanson further discloses to transmitting the results of the evaluation to a computer (figs. 1 and 7, test controller 14).

Conclusion

8. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

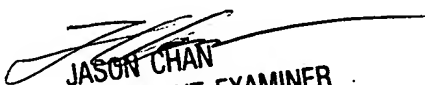
Takai et al. (U.S. Patent US 5,548,399) discloses a method and apparatus for testing a DC coupled optical receiver.

Jackson et al. (U.S. Patent US 5,345,230) disclose a method and apparatus for optical transceiver testing.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Quan-Zhen Wang whose telephone number is (571) 272-3114. The examiner can normally be reached on 9:00 AM - 5:00 PM, Monday - Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jason Chan can be reached on (571) 272-3022. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.


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